The Daily Gazette:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, H. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
By mail, per year.....$10.00.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

James Fisk Killed!

STOKES THE ASSASSIN!

Full Particulars!

ARRIVAL OF MRS. FISK!

An Affecting Scene!

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Col. FISK'S WILL.

Fisk-Mansfield Libel Suit.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, January 6.—James Fisk, Jr., was shot twice in the breast by Edward Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel at twenty minutes past four o'clock this afternoon. The affair took place in the vestibule. Fisk was assisted to a chair. It is thought that he cannot survive. Stokes was arrested and taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House. Fisk had just alighted from his carriage and entered the hotel when he was shot. The following are the circumstances attending the shooting: At 4½ P. M. a carriage stopped at the entrance of the Grand Central Hotel. It contained Fisk and a companion. The former alighted and entered the hotel for the purpose of proceeding to his rooms. As he ascended the first step Stokes came out of an adjoining passage, unperceived by Fisk, unbuttoned his coat, drew out a revolver and rapidly discharged three shots at Fisk. The first lodged in Fisk's shoulder, the second whistled close to his head, the third, with a more fatal direction, took effect in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Fisk at once staggered and fell, while Stokes, casting a look of defiance on the prostrate form of his victim, said in savage tones: "I have done it for the —— this time." Fisk evidently recognized his assailant before falling, but made no remark. Immediately after the shots were fired the hotel employes rushed to the scene. While some cared for the wounded man others pinioned Stokes, who, seeing escape impossible, made no resistance, and was promptly handed over to the police. Fisk was quietly conveyed to his room, where the surgeon of the hotel was soon in attendance on him. In the meantime telegraphic messages were sent for further surgical aid and for friends of Fisk. The scene at the hotel after the shooting was one of extraordinary excitement. Crowds coming from the matinees of the various theatres, hearing of the occurrence, thronged the corridors of the hotel, eagerly discussing the event and making inquiries about the particulars of the outrage. The officers who arrested Stokes conveyed him to the Fifteenth Precinct Station, where he is now lodged in a cell.

It is said that the order of Judge Brady restraining Stokes and Miss Mansfield from publishing the letters in Miss Mansfield's possession affecting Mr. Fisk, Peter B. Sweeny and others, has had an exasperating effect upon Stokes. It is believed that he was aroused to desperation partly in consequence of rumors generally received to the effect that the Grand Jury has found an indictment against himself and Miss Mansfield for attempts to blackmail Fisk.

The wound in Fisk's abdomen is similar to that which caused the death of the late Vallandigham. The Doctors are now (8 P. M.) probing for the bullet, but have not yet succeeded in finding it. It is not supposed that the wounded man can survive until morning. The Coroner has been sent for to take an *ante mortem* statement.

The news of the shooting of Fisk has spread over the city and has produced in tense excitement. There are vast crowds of people around the hotel, where Fisk is lying in a very critical condition. It is reported that Stokes was in an excited state of mind, caused by the proceedings at Yorkville, where he was a witness today in the Mansfield libel suit. For some time he is said to have been in a desperate state of mind, evidently caused by the slowness of the progress of the cases against Fisk in which he is concerned. In June last an award of $10,000 was made in favor of Stokes as a settlement of a long claim he had against Fisk. With this he was dissatisfied, and has applied to have the award set aside, and the case re-opened. This is now pending. About three months since Miss Mansfield instituted a civil suit against Fisk for the recovery of $50,000, money which she claims to have loaned and given to Fisk. Thereupon Fisk applied for an injunction restraining the use of his private letters in the Mansfield prosecution, which, it is said, were about to be published, and which was yesterday decided by Judge Brady, ordering its continuance. When Fisk opposed the preliminary papers in the civil suit by Miss Mansfield, affidavits were filed on the part of Fisk, setting forth that the case was an attempt at blackmailing, whereupon Miss Mansfield instituted libel proceedings at the Yorkville police court, which are still pending.

Stokes was interrogated at the station house. He was interrogated on the shooting, but his counsel, ex-Judge McKeon, refused to make any statement.

The most intense indignation is expressed against the manner of the shooting. Among hundreds who inquired at the hotel as to the condition of the victim, there was but one opinion—intense indignation against the assassin and commiseration for the victim.

Drs. Wood and White and others are in attendance on Fisk. His wound is pronounced dangerous. There is considerable nervous prostration, but neither hemorrhage nor inflammation have as yet set in. While Fisk's condition is considered critical, the opinion of the surgeons in attendance is that he would certainly live over night.

Charles S. Spencer, one of Fisk's lawyers, stated in a crowd at the Gand Central Hotel that Stokes had already obtained fifty thousand dollars from Fisk; that failing in his last attempt, he had, like a coward, shot him. He also said that when Stokes left the court to-day he was perfectly cool and collected.

Many friends and acquaintances of Fisk are at the hotel. Wm. M. Tweed and Jay Gould are among the number. Fisk is calm and collected, and able to converse.

About nine o'clock the Coroner heard the statement of Fisk as to the shooting, as already telegraphed. About half past nine he was engaged with his lawyer, D. D. Field, making his will. The doctors were unable to state up to ten whether the bullet has penetrated an intestine. Consequently there is some hope that the wound may not prove fatal.

Mr. Fisk's statement to the Coroner was to the effect that he had come to the hotel, made inquiries as to whether Miss Morse was in, and being answered in the affirmative, proceeded up stairs. He had no suspicion that any one intended to harm him. When about on the first landing he saw a flash and felt something strike him upon the abdomen. Before falling he recognized Stokes as his assailant. He did not again see Stokes until he was brought before him to identify him.

The evidence of the boys in the hallway corroborated the statement of the wounded man, and the jury rendered a verdict that Fisk had come to his injuries at the hands of Edward S. Stokes, Beldin, his former partner, was among those who visited him.

It is rumored that Stokes has engaged John Graham to act as his counsel. The bullet penetrated about two inches above the navel and passed down towards the right groin. The doctors are of the opinion that the intestines are uninjured. Threats of lynching were freely expressed against Stokes.

JANUARY 7, 2 A. M.—Fisk is sleeping soundly. The ball has been found, but not extracted. The surgeons feel confident that he will live through the night and think favorable of an ultimate recovery.

FISK DEAD.

NEW YORK, January 7.—A few minutes before eleven o'clock this morning James Fisk, Jr., expired. All that unremitting medical skill and attention could do had been done, but of no avail. Jay Gould was in attendance from an early hour this morning. His face wore, while there was yet hope that his friend might recover, its usual calm expression. No sooner had Fisk expired, however, than Gould's fortitude gave way and his grief found vent in tears.

The news of Fisk's death spread rapidly and everywhere created a profound sensation and regret. All the aspersions that his enemies had heaped upon his character were in a moment forgotten, and only his noble qualities of head and heart were remembered—his frankness, his generosity and his charity. The scene in and around the room where the body lay was touching in the extreme. It became necessary to admit up stairs only those who came at first on business. Notwithstanding a very large number of the friends of Fisk and guests of the hotel viewed the body. Many ladies were among them. Later in the afternoon, prior to the removal of the body to Fisk's late residence, the general public were admitted to view the body.

At six o'clock this morning the first ominous change appeared in the patient, although not perhaps the first indication of the final end. He grew a little restless, his face had a greater pallor and his breathing was less easy and regular. On feeling his pulse, Dr. Fisher found it was more rapid—very nearly one hundred. At half-past six o'clock Colonel Fisk said something in a broken tone and then closed his eyes. The change in his face had become more apparent. The pallor was more death-like, and moisture appeared on his forehead. The pulse was over one hundred, and the doctors stood by the bedside watching the patient attentively. At seven o'clock it was first announced that he was fast sinking, and that the danger of the sudden ending of his intense agony was very great. His pulse was at this time one hundred and thirty. Dr. Fisher went down stairs in a hurried manner and asked something of the night clerk, and then went back. He looked very anxious.

At a quarter past seven Mrs. Fisk arrived, and was admitted first into the ante-room, and soon afterwards into the bed room. Mrs. Fisk was terribly agitated at the bedside of her husband. This scene was the most heartrending that had yet taken place, and those present could not suppress their emotion. The doctors were appealed to by the wife to give some hope, but they gently intimated that they dare not say there was any chance of life.

Fisk was not much moved at the moments when he was cognizant of his surroundings, but seemed never deserted by the coolness and fortitude which he displayed when first shot. At eight o'clock there was little change. At half past eight the Doctors consulted, and at nine o'clock the suppressed excitement about his bed was almost too intense to bear. At half-past nine his friends were permitted to go to his bedside, and he thanked them for coming. After this the rapidity of the decline showed itself more strongly than ever before. At ten o'clock there was evidently a struggle between life and death. It was said that on his arrival in the steamer some weeks ago the surgeon refused a present of a sovereign. Ten minutes later he said privately: "What did you mean by offering me money in sight of everybody?" Josiah Rich knows of frauds in claims for damages to goods.

FISK MANSFIELD LIBEL SUIT.

There were not many spectators present at the hearing of the Fisk-Mansfield libel suit this morning. Fisk was not there. Miss Mansfield, who attended early with her cousin, NATIVE DAVIS, was called and ascended to the witness stand. Her cross-examination was continued. She testified that she did not make war on Fisk until Fisk induced her servants to leave and seek to use them against her, and said: "I do not know of a stenographer's being at my house more than once, taking notes in connection with this case; never asked Miss Wood to introduce me to Mr. Fisk; made his acquaintance accidentally at her house; did not make an appointment to meet Fisk and Geo. Butler, now minister to Egypt, at Miss Wood's; never told Miss Wood or Mr. Fisk that I was in needy circumstances, for I was not; never met Miss Wood at the American or Americus Club House."

Mr. McKeon, for complainant, asked that the examination be stopped. It was evident that some person of evil heart had furnished counsel with a question calculated insult the witness. The question he had asked was pertinent, showing that Miss Mansfield intended all the time to blackmail Fisk; that she frequently said she did not care for him. The question was excluded, with a number of others, questions of a similar character were put to witness, but were excluded, which caused Miss Mansfield to weep quite freely. A little sparring was indulged in by counsel, and Mr. McKeon declared the questions put by Mr. Beach were merely for the purpose of getting them into the newspapers.

Beach—Did you not show Miss Wood silk dresses and magnificent diamonds, saying, "Look what I have got from him. You remember when I had only an old silk dress and no money?"

Mr. McKeon objected.

Beach—Did not Miss Wood reply, "If you were smart you could make more," and did you not reply, "I don't want to beat him too fast?"

McKeon objected. The Justice ruled the question out.

Miss Mansfield—I never intended to blackmail Fisk. My conduct did not show it.

She wiped tears from her eyes.

Mrs. Williams, cousin of Miss Mansfield, was next put upon the stand.

Mr. McKeon read for her an affidavit containing so-called conversations between her (Miss Mansfield) and Stokes about blackmailing Fisk, and asked if they were true.

Mrs. Williams—They are not. I have lived with my cousin for two years in Boston. Mr. Stokes visited my cousin's house, as any other visitor, probably three times a week. He has taken meals there, perhaps one a month. My cousin acted as hostess, and King acted as waiter on these occasions. She did not wish to tell who else took meals there, not liking to drag innocent persons into the case. No conversations in the affidavit read by McKeon is true. There were no conversations about exacting money from Fisk. When Stokes was at my cousin's house no allusions were made regarding Fisk as to exacting money from him.

Edward Stokes testified that he resided at the Hoffman House; was acquainted with Miss Mansfield and the waiter King. There never was any conversation alluded to in the affidavit. He became acquainted with Miss Mansfield in Philadelphia about three years ago. The meeting was purely accidental. Fisk took him to Mrs. Mansfield's for dinner about two years ago. He visited Mrs. Mansfield frequently. He had threatened to pursue Fisk in a legal way unless he settled with him. He had threatened to expose the way in which he had been swindled by Fisk in the newspapers. He had said to Fisk that he would take the papers to the Legislature and place them before that body. Mr. Fisk lived at Mrs. Mansfield's house in Twenty-third street. He was displaced there about a year ago. He had never paid anything in Mrs. Mansfield's establishment; was not in the habit of remaining over night in the house. He had slept there three or four times in two years. He had often staid late in the evening, sometimes until after midnight, very seldom in the company of Miss Mansfield alone. He had never staid in the room with Miss Mansfield. There was nothing improper between her and the witness. The case adjourned to Saturday next.

GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS.

It was confidentially asserted this afternoon that the grand jury of the court of Oyer and Terminer had found an indictment against Stokes and Miss Mansfield for conspiracy to obtain money, and that warrants had been issued for their arrest. Fisk has been about the rooms of this grand jury at various times during the past week.

The anti-ring jury has found other indictments, but the names are not yet known.

MISSIONARY.

At a meeting of Missionary Bishops, held last evening, remarks were made by Bishops Randall, of Colorado, Morris, of Oregon, and others, concerning missionary labors in the West.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

Another indignation meeting of citizens was held up town last night, to consider Vanderbilt's Fourth avenue track nuisance, and speedy legislative action is demanded.

TWEED'S BAIL.

Young Tweed has complied with the decision of Judge Cardoza accepting the bail of "Boss," which requires a registry of the deeds of the property given him by his father.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank say they have four hundred thousand dollars cash on hand at present to meet the run which continues.

SENATORS IGNORED.

It seems that the Legislature at Albany has ignored the reform Senators, O'Brian and Treman, of this city.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNED.

City Chamberlain Bradly has resigned and is succeeded by Palmer, of the Broadway Bank.

ARRIVED.

The steamer City of London, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1872.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

International Section 35 is making arrangements for a banquet to celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune. Garibaldi has been elected an honorary member.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

The rumor that Ex Comptroller Connolly has fled to South America is unfounded. He was at his home last evening.

COURT OF PARDONS.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons holds a special session this week to consider the case of Baed, the murderer of Halstead.

FIRE.

White's block on the Commercial Dock, Newark, was burned last night. Loss $20,000.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Theopolis L. Houghton, a veteran journalist, died yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Political Muddle.

PROCLAMATION BY WARMOTH.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The political muddle continues. The Mechanics Institute has every appearance of military and police headquarters. A large body of police were kept on duty during last night, and to-day some three hundred policemen and several companies of militia are there, besides two companies of United States troops, who are under arms in the vicinity of the State House.

Governor Warmoth this morning issued a proclamation, as follows:

Having been brought to my knowledge that causeless and base rumors were put in circulation to the effect that the military authorities of the United States Government had withdrawn their support of my acts as Governor of the State, I beg to state that these reports are false and without a shadow of justification. I am in entire and perfect accord with the military authorities stationed here, and have assurances from them that they will sustain and assist me in repressing disorderly tumult.

The Governor, through the Attorney General, applied to the Eighth District Court for an injunction against the Carter faction, to restrain them from attempting to organize the House of Representatives by issuing any business whatever as such at the "Gem Saloon," or elsewhere, except such as are entitled to claim their seats in the House now in session with a quorum at the State House.

The Governor informed Gen. Emery of these proceedings, and asked his co-opera tion in case of resistance, and to act without further notice in case a riot or tumult should occur.

Speaker Brewster, of the Warmoth faction, also applied to the Eighth District Court for writs of *habeas corpus* directing George W. Carter and General Mudgett, Sergeant-at-Arms, to produce in court the bodies of three members of the Legislature alleged to be forcibly detained and deprived of their liberties. Judge Dibble, of the court, granted the prayer, and ordered the writs to be issued and served. They were placed in the hands of the sheriff, who attempted to serve them this afternoon, but was refused admission to the hall where the Carterites were in session. The court, therefore, applied to the Governor for a military force to enforce the orders of the court.

About five o'clock, when these facts became known, an immense crowd rapidly assembled around the hall of the Carterites on Royal street, between Canal and Custom House streets. About the same hour a battalion of infantry and a company of Metropolitan police with fixed bayonets, all under command of Col. Squirrs, moved from the State House down to Canal street, turning into Custom House street at the old levee, nearly to Royal street, where they were halted. This movement produced intense excitement. The crowd on Royal street increased rapidly, and in a few minutes extended two or three squares either side. The crowd seemed greatly excited and a riot was greatly feared. The stores in the vicinity of Canal street were all closed, as well as those on Royal street. Col. Squirrs, taking the sheriff by the hand, advanced to the door of the Legislature and demanded that the sheriff be allowed admission to serve the processes of the court. After a parley the sheriff served his writ, and the military moved back to Mechanics Institute. The Carterites evidently regarded the action of the militia as favorable, and gave them hearty cheers as they passed down Royal street, the crowd giving way upon their approach. After the military left Royal street the crowd reassembled in the Legislative Hall, calling loudly for Carter, who came out and delivered a brief speech, stating that he had just received from the United States Marshal a communication, in which he says that General Emery informs him that in consequence of the nefarious course of Governor Warmoth he (Emery) would support him no longer. Great applause followed this announcement, showing that the sympathies of the large concourse of citizens there assembled approved of Emery's action. Carter spoke a few minutes longer. He was frequently interrupted by applause. Speeches were also made by Mr. Eustace and Judge Cotton. These speakers maintained that their sympathies were with the Carterites, because they stood pledged to repeal four odious and oppressive measures—the constabulary, metropolitan police, election and printing laws.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—A card is published, signed by a large number of prominent and influential citizens, regarding the pending political trouble, which says: "In the present disturbed condition of political affairs and parties, and with the sincere desire of throwing all our influence on the side of reform, and in order that a more honest administration of our laws and revenues may be had, the citizens and residents of this city, identified with its welfare and prosperity, your brothers and countrymen, with the dearest wishes for our common interest at heart, deem it wise and expedient at this proper moment to make this our appeal, without fusing or coalescing with either party, to stand by and support the co-operation made by both Democrats and Republicans in their contest against an organized band of bad men, living and depending solely upon the continuance of the shameful and wanton administration of our laws and revenues, to suit and accomplish not only their vile ends, but our social and financial ruin."

The *Times* says: The question as to which is the true representative body, and which the false, will, we take it, be decided ere many hours. That body which commits itself to the repeal of the obnoxious laws and punishes bribery and corruption is the one which the people will recognize as legitimate, and will cover with the *aegis* of their favor. They are tired of that concentration of coercive, corrupt and predatory authority which has thrown the whole patronage of the State into the hands of a single man, and while virtually depriving them of the sacred privileges of self-government, has plundered them in the most high-handed manner.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Revenue Decision.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1872.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that when a party carries on the business of wholesale and retail liquor dealer on the same premises, he may set aside certain packages from which he may retail, but cannot wholesale from the same package.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, with northwest winds and clear weather is probable for Monday from Alabama to Texas and Missouri; threatening weather and possibly light rain or snow extend from South Carolina to Lake Michigan and northwestward, reaching New England on Monday evening, following an area of high barometer that now covers upper Canada and the middle States; easterly winds prevail on the lakes, northeasterly winds, veering to southeast, on the Atlantic coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to night, except on Lake Erie.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

The President is in constant telegraphic communication with the Secretary of War and others on Louisiana affairs. It is authoritatively stated that the administration will not interfere in the local difficulties there any further than is necessary to preserve peace. General Emery has been ordered to use his best judgment in the premises. Secretary Boutwell, acting Secretary of the Treasury Hartley inquired of Collector Casey whether the "Wilderness" was used to prevent a quorum of the legislature by not landing at the city. Collector Casey's reply was: "Suspend judgment until you hear further, as false reports have been sent to Washington." Hartley responded that Casey's reply was not specific, and subsequently telegraphed to Casey to order the Wilderness to New Orleans at once, and so advised the Lieutenant Governor. Hartley replied: "The Wilderness is here now and has not been out of the city."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Modified Rebellion Advocated.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1872.

The *Patriot* of this city, the Tammany organ of the Democracy, referring to a late remark of the President that he would not suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Florida because a better state of affairs is now reported to exist there, says in to-day's issue:

"It will not be denied that leading Democrats of the South have for a long time sought to repress the popular feeling in the South called Ku-Kluxism, which all such have not believed upon carpet bag and scallawag robberies in power, than upon negroes and others in humble life."

This language is worthy of Tammany Democracy anywhere. It not only admits the existence of Ku-Kluxism as a form of Democratic ill feeling, but shows as a matter of policy the desire of its commanders, now that it is becoming unsafe to carry out its murderous rules upon Republicans in general, to confine its operations to the intimidation of Republican officials. The objects of its vengeance are specifically named as including both carpet-baggers and scallawags. Now the vernacular of the term scallawag being simply a derisive epithet applied to every native Southerner who believes in Republican principles, and only Republican emigrants from other States are denominated carpet-baggers by the Ku Klux Democracy, it follows by the voluntary admission of this editor who advocates Ku Klux assassination as a party convenience to get rid of Republicans in office, that the Ku Klux organization is a party measure intended to suppress the Republican party in the South.

The Democratic party are responsible for another form of popular ill-feeling, viz: the rebellion. The Ku Klux is but a modified form of the same popular ill feeling which is now indulged in only because the original would prove less safe; but if the people of the North permit it quiet such open endorsement of the modified rebellion in the South by Democratic organs, and in effectually they are now in oblivion, it is in vain that the blood and treasure of the country have been spilled and spent in putting down the slave holders' war.

CUBA

The Ministerial Council of Spain, at its session yesterday, over which the King presided, decided on the appointment of a new Captain General for Cuba, whose name will be announced to-morrow. It is to be hoped that a less barbarous and blood-thirsty tyrant than Valmaseda be placed over our neighboring island, for nothing less than this will prevent a collision between Spain and our Government. His last acts of ordering the enslavement of 35,000 Chinamen, making war on women and murdering prisoners, are illustrations of the crime and folly a bad government can be capable of, in defying the progress of Christianity and the common rights of humanity in the nineteenth century. It will be impossible long to avoid a collision with this remnant of effete monarchy, if the policy of the Cuban Government be not pretty thoroughly changed. The promise, or rather the effort of Spain to abolish slavery on its Island territory should be kept and maintained; but if the enslavement of Chinamen be seriously attempted, on the borders of our country, where the institution of slavery has just been thoroughly rooted out in accordance with the natural progress of human rights in our hemisphere, it will not and ought not to be tolerated. General Sickles, our Minister at Spain, is now here and it is thought a crises will be reached next week, when General Banks and other members intend to take strong ground in Congress against Spain in the matter of the "Hornet" &c.

THE HORNET MATTER.

Official dispatches were sent to-day to Minister Bassett, at Port au Prince, notifying him that the Government intended to protect the Hornet, and convey her out of port with a vessel of war, if necessary, and maintaining the position that if true, as charged by Spain, that she had violated the neutrality laws, she should be libelled on her arrival in an American port.

CABINET MEMBER'S VOUCHERS.

An Iowa member of Congress obtained to-day from the office of the Register of the Treasury, certified copies of vouchers in favor of Senator Harlan during his term of service as the Secretary of the Interior. These vouchers purport to be receipts for carriage hire, engraving of visiting cards, and other trivial personal expenses. They are to be used in the pending senatorial contest to secure Harlan's defeat. It seems to be a somewhat small specimen of the smelling business, however it may be viewed out in the West, where the expense of living here as a Cabinet is, perhaps, little appreciated.

Twenty-five thousand dollars in United States bonds were presented at one of our savings banks yesterday by Horace Carp, and recognized as those stolen in December in New York and extensively advertised.

Sixty-one divorces and 1,664 marriages took place in this district last year.

AGATE.

LOUISVILLE.

Steamer Sam J. Hale Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Late last night the Sam J. Hale, descending the falls, struck the right hand reef, opposite the old mill, knocking a hole in her bottom. She lies bow up stream, and badly careened. There are two feet of water on the larboard deck. All the freight in the hold and the lower tier on the main deck is badly damaged. It is feared there will be much difficulty in raising her. The Falls Pilot is along side taking off the freight.

—On Thursday, near Springfield, Ohio, John Deffenbach, a farmer, while feeding cattle, was attacked by some unknown person and beaten senseless and robbed of forty dollars. His injuries are supposed to be fatal.

FOREIGN.

Search for Dr. Livingstone.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

British Sovereignty Proclaimed.

MONARCHY IN FRANCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF IRELAND.

LONDON, January 6.—The Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary of Ireland, in an address to his constituents, declared that the Government must be firm in repressing rebellion in Ireland.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY PROCLAIMED.

British sovereignty has been proclaimed over that portion of the African territory which was recently annexed to the colonial possessions of Great Britian. Brand, the President of the Free States, protests against the annexation.

SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, January 6.—The Government having refused to help the Geographical Society to organize an expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone, several new appeals have been made to the people for assistance. Great efforts are being made to start the expedition this month.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Ex-Emperor Napoleon on New Year's day is reported to have said: I will give Thiers six months of the Presidency of the French Republic, and at the end of that time Gambetta will be in his place, and the change would be favorable to the Imperial cause.

MEXICO.

THE INSURRECTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 30, *via* HAVANA, January 5.—Lotero Logan entered Tapetitan on the 22d ult., plundered everything about the railroad station and cut down all the telegraph wires.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

The *Diario* publishes letters from Governor Felix Diaz, of Oaxaca, convicting him of a fraudulent attempt to defeat the investigation of the mixed commission at Washington. Diaz, it seems, exhorted certain judges and private individuals interested in the claim of Jones Simonson, an American, to produce witnesses to prove before the commission the contrary of what had really occurred, and that the judges place themselves in accord with the witnesses of the two republics.

OAXACA ABANDONED.

MATAMORAS, January 5.—A courier from the City of Mexico, which place he left on the 24th of December, reports that General Diaz had abandoned the city of Oaxaca, having four hundred men of all arms. General Rocha was in hot pursuit.

ESCOBEDO.

A courier from Monterey, on the 2d inst., reports that General Escobedo had gone to the City of Mexico.

FRANCE.

MONARCHY WANTED.

PARIS January 7.—There was an uproarious scene in the Assembly yesterday, occasioned by the reading of a large number of petitions praying for the restoration of the monarchy. Some of the petitions wanted Count de Chambord and others Count de Paris for King. The presentation of their rival claims excited the partisans of both Princes to frequent demonstrations, while the republicans and radicals made a noisy opposition throughout the reading, which was frequently interupted.

VICTOR HUGO IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The election of Victor Hugo is considered almost certain. It is said that his return to the Assembly will defeat the pending motion for the transfer of the seat of Government to Paris, and that the monarchists and enemies of Thiers secretly favor his election.

VICTOR HUGO DEFEATED.

PARIS, January 7—*Midnight.*—Vautrain has defeated Victor Hugo for the French Assembly by a large majority.

SPAIN.

APPOINTMENTS.

MADRID, January 6.—The following appointments have been announced officially: Don Jose Coucha, Marquis of Havana, to be Captain General of Cuba; Admiral Palo de Barnabe, to be Minister to the United States.

MEMORIAL FUNERAL SERVICES.

MADRID, January 6.—The memorial funeral services of Marshal Prim were celebrated yesterday. King Amadeus attended in person. Senors Sagosta and Zorilla were not present.

CONVENING OF CORTES.

It was decided at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday last to convene the Cortes on the 21st inst.

CANADA.

SHORT OF COAL.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 7.—The steamship Algeria, from Liverpool, put in here short of coal. Among her passengers is Hon. James Brooks and daughter.

TURKEY.

ROUMANIAN RAILWAY.

BUCHAREST, January 6.—The Senate has approved, without amendment, the convention for a settlement of the railway question by a vote of 51 to 6.

CHICAGO.

Trial of Aldermen.

CHICAGO, January 6.—In the criminal court this morning a motion was made by Counsel for the defense to quash the indictments against a number of Aldermen for offering to receive bribes. The Counsel for the Aldermen moved to quash the indictments on the ground that an Alderman is not named in the statute on which the indictment is founded, he not being a ministerial or judicial officer. The crime of soliciting a bribe by an Alderman is not known in statutes. The case was argued by Mr. Runyon for the defense and Mr. Sydney Smith for the people. Judge Tree took the case under advisement and will render a decision on Monday.

CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY.

It is announced that an order has been received by District Attorney Geover from the authorities at Washington instructing him to at once proceed to the condemnation of property in the city known as the custom block, whereupon it is proposed to erect Government buildings. It will be recollected that the Government invited the owners of this property to put in their proposals to sell. This was done, but the figures were so exorbitant that they were at once rejected by the commissioners.

EVIL PRACTICES.

CHICAGO, January 7.—It is asserted that some members of the recent defunct board of supervisors are to be brought before the grand jury for evil practices which bear a resemblance to those for which a number of Aldermen have been indicted.

ANTI-RENT WAR.

We are likely to have an anti-rent war in Chicago. Many tenants who have been permitted to occupy Lake Park at a stipulated rent by orders from the Board of Public Works, for the purpose of erecting thereon temporary warehouses, have declined to pay the two months' rent now due. The reasons given for the refusal are various. Some insist that the ground was dedicated exclusively to Park purposes, that the Board of Public Works had no right to give permits, and that as a consequence the rent can not be collected. Others insist that the rent is not due until the end of the year, and that they will not pay until then. Under these circumstances, the Mayor will issue a proclamation notifying the anti-renters that unless they pay up at once, the police will be instructed to at once remove them and their goods.

INSTALLATION.

Rev. C. H. W. Stocking was to-day installed Rector of the Church of Epiphany. The services were conducted by Bishop Whitehouse and Rev. D. Powers, of St. Johns Church, in the presence of a large congregation.

FISK'S ASSASSINATION.

The assassination of James Fisk, Jr., causes some excitement, but no sympathy is expressed for his fate, although the manner of his "taking off" is universally condemned.

TITUSVILLE.

Destructive Fire.

TITUSVILLE, January 7.—A destructive fire occurred here this morning about one o'clock. Twenty buildings in the heart of the city were destroyed. The principal buildings burned were the Sherman House, Petroleum Hall and Commercial Block. Loss $100,000; insurance about $50,000. The Assistant City Engineer fell from a ladder, fracturing both kneepans.

—Vice President Colfax says he will not decline a renomination.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.—A few students of either sex, who present testimonials of good moral character, will be admitted on or before 21 month, 1st, 1872. For catalogues address
EDWARD H. MAGILL,
Principal.

Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: 2d floor 167½ Wood Street.
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid:
DIRECTORS
C. Yeager, J. Walter, Robt. Patrick,
Wm. Smith, J. Painter, Thos. Mellon,
C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, J. C. Feiner,
G. W. Fogle, Jno. Wilson, James Graham,
J. H. Hopkins, Henry Gerwig, Dumas Lutz,
C. YEAGER, President, L. WALTER, Vice President.
ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer. H. McELHENY, Secretary.
ja8:47

"KNOX"
SEED HOUSE.
Our Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue, containing Eighty Pages,
is now ready for distribution. Mailed free on receipt of Stamp.
☞ Trade Price List for Dealers only.
☞ Special Price List for Gardeners only.
☞ Mailed Free to Applicants.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN,
No. 137 Liberty St.
ja8:46-da W

Orphans' Court Sale.
VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND,
ON WHICH IS ERECTED A
Three Story Brick Warehouse.
One of the most choice Business Stands in the City located on at Clair, now sixth street, being No. 116.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, there will be exposed to
Public Sale, on the Premises,
TUESDAY, Jan. 30th, 1872,
At 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of St. Clair, now Sixth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, beginning at the line of property formerly owned by Wm. Barclay, distant northwardly from Penn street 181 ft. 9½ inches; thence northwardly along St. Clair, now sixth street, 17 feet 6 inches to a lot of ground or which was formerly a 2 feet alley; thence westwardly, and parallel with Penn street, 140 feet to a 20 feet alley; thence southwardly along said alley 18 feet 4 inches to formerly Bezaleel's property at right angles along the line of said lot eastwardly 110 feet to the place of beginning, being the same lot of ground which John T. Wilson and James H. Whitney, Guardian, &c., by deeds da ed October 1 th A. D. 1867 and recorded in the Deed Book, volume 221, page 608 and 610, conveyed to said Wm. Barclay, deceased.
Terms, one half to be made known on day of sale or on application to
JOHN FULLERTON,
J 8:8 M Administrator.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
M. L. I. and Improvement Trust Co.
OF PITTSBURGH,
For the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1871.
ASSETS.
Real Estate owned by the Company.....$ 61,288 04
Bonds, Mortgages and other securities.....55,955 58
Due Company, Real Estate.....12,925 00
Office Furniture.....33 50
Due by Banks and Bankers.....1,390 81
Cash.....35,967 41
Total.....$168,175 34
LIABILITIES.
Amount Capital stock paid in.....$ 34,893 00
Amount unpaid on Real Estate not sold.....52,652 87
Due Depositors.....57,102 04
Due Banks and Bankers.....24,515 29
Net Earnings.....20,711 45
Total.....$168,175 34
BENJ. C. PARKS, Treasurer.
JANUARY 1st, 1872.
We, the undersigned stockholders, appointed by the Board of Directors as an Auditing Committee, hereby certify that we have examined the Books, Cash and Securities of this Company, and find the above statement to be correct and true.
HENRY J. WEAVER,
CH. LOVE,
B. L. HAYS,
E. W. SWENGEL,
D. C. THOMPSON,
Committee.
JANUARY 3d, 1872.
ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend out of the net earnings for the six months ending the 31st ult., of THIRTY (30) PER CENT. on the amount of Capital stock paid up. Payable on and after the 15th inst. to cash on full paid shares and credited to account on all others.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1872. ja8:14

ANNOUNCEMENT.
Our third Semi-annual Sale of Dry Goods, for the purpose of closing out our present Stock, will commence on MONDAY, January 8.
The extraordinary bargains offered at former sales will be repeated at this one, as our object is to reduce stock.
M'KEE, MURPHY & CO.,
59 Market Street,
Between Third and Fourth Avenues.
ja8

VALUABLE STOCKS. — BRIDGE AND INSURANCE STOCKS.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Jan 9th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Mellwaine's Auction Rooms, 14 & 16 Smithfield street,
10 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge.
20 shares Hand street Bridge.
2 shares Kwalt street Bridge.
15 shares Lemonais Insurance Co.
30 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
Also, by order of administrator,
20 shares City Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.
ja8 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BROOM CORN—50 bales to arrive on steamer St. Charles, for sale by
ja8 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY PEACHES.—50 bbls Halves, in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BROOM CORN.—250 bales in store for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation as Housekeeper by a middle aged lady. Address 333 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. ja8:50

WANTED.—A Good Farm Hand, married or single. Enquire of NEGLEY & CO., Monongahela Borough. ja6:10

WANTED.—By an Experienced BOOK-KEEPER, A SET OF BOOKS to keep in the evening. Best of reference given. Address L., this office. ja4

WANTED.—On or about March 1st, 1872, a good store in a good location for a termof years, suitable for a first class Wholesale and Retail Business. One formerly occupied for clothing, dry goods or boots and shoes preferred. Address immediately F. H. S., Office of this paper. ja3:16

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework &c., several men and boys with references want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Mortgages—$25,000.00 to loan on bond and mortgage in sums of $5,000 to $10,000.00

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner Diamond Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 92¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 109¾

WE are amazed that the visit of the President and his family to Philadelphia has not excited the wrath of the virtuous Democracy. Perhaps they have not yet heard of his departure from Washington.

GEN. CRAIG WADSWORTH, a son of the late General James Wadsworth, and a man conspicuous for bravery as a soldier, and for nobility of character, died at his home in western New York, on New Year's day, aged thirty years.

IT is hardly possible that the death of Col. Fisk will cause any depression or advance in the stock market. The event may slightly influence prices momentarily in the excitement surrounding it, but will not disturb rates permanently.

OUR READERS are directed to the interesting statistics collated from the annual report of the Auditor General, Hon. John F. Hartranft, and published this morning in another column. They will exhibit much that will prove interesting, and show the State tax paid by the various institutions of our county.

THANKS to the New York *Tribune*, we know all about the Spanish difficulty now. That penetrating journal has discovered that the President is vigorously brewing war with Spain to distract attention from the frauds in the New York Custom House. After a piece of absurdity like this we think that the *Tribune* had better be put in its little bed and rocked to sleep.

ACCORDING to the statement made December 16th, 1871, the capital of the Twenty-seven National Banks in Philadelphia, was $16,135,000, and the surplus of undivided profits was $6,152,000. The old Bank of North America with a million dollars of capital had a million dollars of surplus also, while the Western National, with a capital $400,000 has a surplus of $800,000, and the Tradesman's with a capital of $200,000 has $500,000 of surplus.

THE cowardly and cold-blooded assassination of Col. James Fisk, Jr., in New York, on Saturday, is recorded in our telegraphic columns this morning. His tragic death will cause much comment through the whole land, for no man in the country was more universally known, his name, by good and by evil, having been made as familiar as a household word. The deceased had an eventful life, one full of changes of luck and fortune, and died the possessor of immense wealth. His assassin is a man of wealth, too, and associated by marriage with some of the best families in New York. Frail woman was at the bottom of the murder.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, from which good words of praise cannot be bought, pays the following tribute to the worth and excellency of Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, which in republishing we heartily endorse:

We think the Senate was happy in its choice of a Speaker yesterday. Mr Rutan will be found to be "the right man in the right place." His legislative experience is large; the rules of the Senate are familiar to him; he is a gentleman of decided intelligence; his temper is equable; in short he possesses all the qualifications necessary to make a prompt and correct Speaker, and we are satisfied that in this respect he will come fully up to the expectations of his friends. His address in taking the Chair is moderate and in every particular proper, and to the purpose. There is nothing about it of a boastful or intense partisan character. In this respect it is a model, and will compare favorably with some of the addresses of his Democratic predecessors. Now that the Senate has an efficient Speaker to preside over its deliberations, we trust that all obstructions to legitimate work will be speedily removed, that legislation will proceed harmoniously, and that no unnecessary delays, by adjournment or otherwise, will occur to prolong the session beyond the time necessary for the proper consideration and conclusion of public business.

WE have so frequently of late been called upon to announce to our readers that some ancient idol has been broken, that we feel sure that few of the mourners for shattered articles of faith will be unduly surprised to learn that the famous portrait of Beatrice Cenci has been placed in the catalogue which already includes Pocahontas, William Tell, Washington's cherry tree and hatchet, and so many more. Nobody, we presume, will doubt the existence of the beautiful picture by Guido Reni, which hangs on the wall of the Barberini palace, in Rome, but no less a person than Mr. Story does doubt that it was ever intended to be a portrait of the unfortunate girl whose name it has borne so long. Besides numerous artistic reasons for coming to the conclusion which he has reached, Mr. Story points out the head dress as one not at all Italian, but rather oriental in style, and, indeed, did he not give a single reason: any opinion of his is worthy of and will obtain consideration. The picture is a wonderful one, on account of its coloring and beauty, so that, even should Mr. Story prove to be correct, it will still continue to be the object of much wonder and admiration.

THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY of this city went into practical operation on Saturday evening, supplying the Armstrong block in the Twelfth ward with light. The gas is of a very superior quality, and we are told that it can be made under the patent process of the Company at so trifling a cost as to make it at once popular with the consumers. When it is asserted that the new corporation can supply the gas at twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet, and yet have a neat annual dividend on their capital stock, the people will appreciate the good night coming for cheap light. At the very outset the new company agrees to supply its customers with a superior quality of gas to that now furnished by the Pittsburgh company, at a reduction of twenty per cent. on the price of the monopoly maintained now, or reduced in the future as the case may be. The opposition will bring down the prices of the old company, but with such men as Chas. H. Armstrong, President, J. McC. Creighton, Vice President, and Robert Dickson Treasurer, at the head of the company, cannot fail to present a stout and stubborn fight if a war on rates shall be inaugurated. We believe that the Pittsburgh Gas Company has ever played fairly with our people, giving good gas and charging only moderately, but the new process, whereby light will be so much lightened in cost, must force it into the background for it is only ordinary human nature that prompts purchasers to buy the best and cheapest article, in any line that may be in the market. The new process is introduced here in Pittsburgh for the purpose of showing to other cities its advantages, for now, even at $1.85 per thousand feet, we have the cheapest gas in the world, and by starting competition with an old and rich corporation, the patent is put to a very severe test. When its merits are developed the company proposes introducing it into other cities, having the ability to manufacture gas anywhere, as economically as here, in the lap of the bituminous coal regions, a truth that will be relished by our out side friends.

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS F. DALE.

The angel of death, whose visits have been so frequent of late among the aged in our cities, has selected another precious soul, and transplanted it to the rest reserved in paradise for the righteous. We announced a fortnight since that Dr. Dale, whose life had been in jeopardy from an angry and virulent carbunkle, had safely passed the crisis of the attack and was convalescing. We now learn that before he had entirely recovered, erysipelas supervened and resulted in death on Sunday morning. His professional eminence, his very high intellectual attainments, his religious and philanthropic character, and his abounding record of benevolence and charities all combine to mark the sad event as a public loss, that will be widely felt, as well as an overwhelming calamity to a bereaved and stricken family. We are without the needful data for such an extended notice at this time, of Dr. Dale, as is due to his private; not less than his public and professional character. We hope this will be supplied by some one of his many intimate friends.

REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE.

There have been rumors for some time that the Government designs making some changes in the location of the building occupied as the post office, custom house and United States Court. The present building has been condemned for a long time as unfit for the purpose, and entirely too small to accommodate the business. The intention is to purchase the lot bounded by Sixth avenue, Strawberry and Miltenberger alleys and erect thereon a magnificent building to be occupied by the government officials.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have signified a wish to purchase the post office building and establish therein their offices. The congregation now owning and occupying the property on Sixth avenue are willing to accept as part payment the lot on Penn street, occupied for many years by the government as a depot for Quartermaster's stores. It is needless to add that this change, if it shall be made, will in every way prove beneficial to our community. It has been ascertained that Congress is willing to make the necessary appropriation, and in a short time we hope to be able to speak more definitely on the subject. The location of the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket, and other offices on Fifth avenue will prove very acceptable to the people, while the church will find a much more suitable location on Penn street, than their present lot.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Never was there a more complete and emphatic denial of the rumors that the President opposed Civil Service reforms, than is found in the following sentence taken from his recent message to Congress:

"I ask for all the strength which Congress can give me, to enable me to *carry out the reforms* in the *Civil Service* recommended by the Commissioners, and adopted, to take effect, as before stated, on January 1, 1872."

The mouths of his calumniators have been dumb, ever since that sentence was published to the world. Before that, all manner of charges were daily made against him in reference to this important reform. Since the first of the month Senators and Representatives have found to their mortification that their recommendations of friends for offices are of no avail. All applicants must first be put through a rigid examination, as to character and attainments, and if found wanting are remorsely shown the open door.

The reforms so long prayed for by honest persons, and deceitfully advocated by demagogues have come at last, and are of a decidedly practical nature. The latter class find themselves in a bad fix, and can no longer command influence, by obtaining appointments for friends.

No favors are shown, we learn, the methods adopted by the new Advisory Board are of such a peculiar and stringent nature that none but those ascertained to be wholly worthy and competent can by any possibility obtain position, though endorsed by every Senator and Representative, yea even by the President himself. Such is the reform in the Civil Service, which President Grant has adopted, without trumpets or guns, while his enemies have been busy proclaiming him opposed to reforming this important branch of the service.

This is only an additional proof that he is determined to execute the will of the people, when that will has been fully and properly made known.

THE EVANS SWINDLE.

If Governor Geary knows aught about the arrangements and understandings had with the late State Agent, he must have heard that in reference to one item collected, amounting to about $800,000, there was a distinct agreement entered into by Auditor General Hartranft and George O. Evans, that the fees *should not be ten per cent.*, but should be fixed after the work was completed, and should be ample to pay for the work done. It is needless to say that on this, as upon every other item, the agent claimed and withheld the ten per cent., as his fee, after specifically agreeing with the Auditor General that he was not to receive this amount.

How can the Governor in the face of such facts, and with a full knowledge of them, attempt to vindicate the outrageous conduct of the State Agent? We are amazed at the boldness of the attempt, and are much deceived if it shall succeed in hoodwinking the public. On the contrary, we know that it has totally failed; that that public, with keen, and correct foresight has made up its mind upon this subject, and nothing short of actual proof, derived through a Legislative investigation of the whole matter, can change that judgment.

We are told that the Governor, accepting the babblings of the supposed swindler, and adopting them as his own, holds that the bargain made by the Auditor General was illegal, void, and of no effect. We are more astounded still, at this effrontery.

Mr. Evans entered upon a plain, fair, well understood bargain that he should do certain work, to be placed in his hands by the Auditor General, and should be paid according to the labor performed. Was there anything wrong about that? Was there any advantage taken in any way of Mr. Evans? Was this not manifestly the duty of the Auditor General to save the State if possible from an overcharge? Mr. Evans was satisfied to accept the service upon this condition, he did the work, and repudiating the express condition, that his pay was to be fixed afterwards, and in accordance with the labor performed, pocketed the full ten per cent.—and the Governor attempts to justify him in the act of robbing the State.

We cannot avoid the natural query,—why does Governor Geary manifest so much zeal in the cause of George O. Evans? Why does he take up the cause of an accused swindler, and devote a column in his annual message to his vindication? The people wonder at this, and they cannot avoid wondering. Is not the Legislature competent to investigate such charges as are made against a State officer? Must the Governor take up the cause of an accused swindling State official, and argue his innocence in his message, by the column—when the Commonwealth is the plaintiff? We had thought that we elected our Governors to protect the *interests of the State*, not as special pleaders *against the interests* of the treasury, and in the interest of accused State officials.

Probably we are wrong, and that John W. Geary is right in defending Evans at the expense of the treasury. It appears to us that his duty was wholly done, when he stated the charge against a State officer, and asked the Legislature to give the matter attention.

Why he has done more than this, we leave to the future; but we cannot help expressing our chagrin, as well as our surprise, that Evans could find a ready advocate in the Chief Executive of our State. Can it be possible that other officials shared with him the spoils of his office?

The matter must be looked squarely in the face; the recent conduct of the Governor, we consider *very extraordinary*, and we call upon the Legislature to stand up boldly and not shrink from the responsibility imposed upon it. Various rumors have been in the air for months past, and it is high time that they be proved true or false. Let the whole matter be investigated by a committee, who will go to the bottom, sifting it most thoroughly, and if any be found guilty, let the axe fall with unrelenting severity, in order that justice may be wholly vindicated.

We trust that the rumors we have referred to may turn out untrue; that a faithful investigation may reveal no criminality, but that in the end the worst that can be said will be, that what was in reality only a mistake, has been fully rectified, and the Treasury made whole.

NEBRASKA.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCK BLUFF, NEB., Dec. 27, 1871.

The week intervening between Christmas and New Year's days in Nebraska, like all other places, is a season of general festivity and merry-making.

Palatable gobblers and dishes of savory fowl are everywhere served up in profusion; and many an epicure, less regardful for hygienic laws than for the gratification of present desires, feasts, during these days of traditional *abandon*, to uncomfortability. True to time-honored custom, the turkey, the hot coffee, the canned fruits, oysters and sweetmeats too numerous to mention, are all prepared with the most exquisite culinary art, and we guests must compliment the feast by expanding our capacities, even though in doing so we irritate our dyspeptic constitutions and suffer all the pangs of an outraged stomach.

"old Santa Claus," that world renowned and ever welcome visitor in the annals of juvenility, does not fail to pay his Christmas and New Year's visits, and the little ones awaken in the morning to find their stockings protruding with candies, toys and trinkets. The "Christmas tree" is another diversion in which Nebraskans indulge during the holidays. This tree everywhere is a rare treat for old as well as young. We have seen it of magnificent proportions, and literally pendant with numerous and even costly presents, and the eyes of the little Master or Miss sparkle with a sense of pride when his or her name is called to receive the box of toys, the symmetrical doll, the finely wrought drum, or the exquisite Siberian furs.

Altogether we Nebraskans are just now having a most superbly interesting and agreeable time, and we most cordially wish the readers of the GAZETTE the same measure of pleasure and happiness.

THE WINTER.

So far the winter has not been dissimilar to that of some other countries. Since the first of December we had some very cold weather—the mercury at one time falling as low as 26 degrees. This by many of the old settlers, is said to be the coldest weather they ever experienced in Nebraska. Snow has fallen to the depth of twelve inches, and as may be supposed, the sleighing during the last few days has been delightful—that is by leaving out the intense cold weather. From reports which we gather from different sources, the snow is much deeper in the western part of the State. In the vicinity of Cottonwood we learn that the snow is several feet in depth, and the cold so intense that in one or two instances people have been frozen to death; this latter occurring in the buffalo country, and the unfortunate persons being out on the chase under the customary excitement, wandered so far away from any house that they were overtaken by one of those snow storms so common to a prairie country, and as report says were thus frozen to death. This is by no means an extraordinary occurrence, since in many cases, houses in a prairie country are many miles apart.

Hitherto we have spoken concerning Nebraska in a general point of view, but we would now refer to that part in which your correspondent has resided for a number of years, Cass county.

This county is on the eastern border of the State, and is bounded by the Platte river on the north and by the Missouri on the east, and as an agricultural county ranks among the best in the State. It is chiefly an agricultural county, but there is an extensive trade within its borders, carried on in grain and stock. Some of the finest grain and stock farms that we have ever seen are located in this county, and doubtless many of the farmers of Western Pennsylvania would be surprised to see the number of horses, cattle and hogs that are kept on a single farm; but of this, hereafter. Cass county is among the best timbered counties in the State. The bluffs along the rivers are generally covered with a kind of timber which *we* call passably good timber, but which our Pennsylvania friends would not consider in so favorable a light. There is also timber along the inland streams in considerable quantities, besides native groves, which, all taken together, render Cass county so far as timber is concerned, one of the most desirable in the State. The county is well watered and it is of a superior quality. The population of the county numbers about ten thousand, and it is steadily on the increase. Total valuation of property about three millions three hundred thousand dollars which on a distribution *per capita* would give to each man and child in the county about $330.

PLATTSMOUTH

is the county seat of Cass county, and is situated about one mile below the confluence of the Platte river with the Missouri. It is a thriving city of about 3,500 inhabitants, and is the eastern terminus of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad west of the Missouri river. This place has an extensive grain trade, many thousand bushels being annually shipped to points north, south and east. The pork packing business is carried on to some extent in this place. Three papers are published in the city, one daily and two weekly—the Nebraska *Weekly Herald*, the Nebraska *Daily Herald* and the Cass *Democrat*. The people realize the importance of the local press, and afford them liberal support. The former two are Republican in politics, and the latter adheres to the Democratic faith. The city is most beautifully situated on the right bank of the Missouri, and the grove-covered bluffs with which it is surrounded renders its situation picturesque, with a fair approximating of the romantic. It doubtless may surprise many of the readers of the GAZETTE, but it is nevertheless true, that the denizens of Plattsmouth are actually using coal for fuel, and pay at the rate of 40 cents per bushel; and this suggests the coal question, which we shall discuss in a future letter.

B. S. R.

MOORHEAD.

The Chief Commercial City of the Red River Valley.

[From the St. Paul Daily Press, Dec. 29, 1871.]

Many of our readers may not be aware that within three months a lively town of some five hundred inhabitants has sprung up on the Red River at the point where the Northern Pacific crosses the river, and which has been named Moorhead in honor of one of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. The site of this new town, which is admirably chosen as the point of crossing for this great national highway, is one of the highest points of land on the banks of the river, and is not surpassed, if indeed it is equalled in the whole Red River Valley, in point of natural beauty as a town site, and adaptation to business purposes.

It is the practical head of navigation on the Red River, and will form the emporium of the large and increasing steamboat traffic with the extensive British settlements in the Province of Manitoba on the other side of the line, some two hundred miles north. The goods, from St. Paul and Duluth, destined for the Valley of the Red River and the British Possessions, will be delivered at this point, and it will of course be the depot for the great rush of emigration which is struggling for the advance in the settlement of this broad and beautiful Valley.

The Red River has been appropriately termed the Nile of the North, from the remarkable fertility of the level alluvial plain through which it flows, comprising without doubt the best and most enduringly productive wheat soil on the continent. Now that this magnificent region, which is as near ship navigation on Lake Superior as is the eastern border of Iowa, or western Illinois to Chicago, is opened to settlement by the Northern Pacific Railroad and its branches, which latter are to permeate it in its whole length and breadth, there can be no doubt that in the next four or five years it is to be the theatre of a more rapid colonization and development than was ever witnessed in this country. In view of this fact it requires no very keen sagacity to perceive that this point—at which the Northern Pacific crosses the Red River, and which is the head of navigation on that stream, which must always be an important channel of commerce with the settlements along its banks, for two or three hundred miles—is destined to be one of the most important towns in Northwestern Minnesota, the chief commercial centre of the whole Red River valley.

The quick perception of its future importance by the men of the frontier accounts for the rapid springing up of this town on what four months ago was a solitary prairie, and for the rush of settlers to it as soon as it was publicly known where the point of crossing was to be. The first street was not laid out till September 29th last, and up to December 1st, or within two months, there had been erected thirty-three buildings, among them two large hotels, one of two stories frame 110 feet long by 38 feet wide, another 50 by 30 feet with a wing 40 by 30, and some three or four small hotels besides. Then there are three large dry goods stores, a drug store, a feed store, the large supply store of Fletcher, Bly & Co., 60 by 30 feet, two shoe stores, a blacksmith shop, a butcher shop, a barber shop, a telegraph office, post office, several saloons, and about all the furniture of a tolerably well organized though very hastily put together town. All this in advance of the railroad. The Northern Pacific Railroad is now completed and in operation to this point, and until the road is constructed in Dakota, Moorhead will be its western terminus. We learn that at a meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad Directors in New York last week, a Passenger Depot and Freight House were ordered to be immediately erected at Moorhead preparatory to the spring business.

With the impulse given to its growth by the causes referred to, it is probable that its present population of five hundred—the rush of sixty days on the edge of a preposterously cold winter—will be swelled next year to three or four times five hundred.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

THE New York *World*, in an article called The Militia and Mobs, after referring to the riots in Rochester, and on the 12th of July in New York says: These two most recent instances, though they are only two of many, make us doubt whether our militia, as it is now organized and administered, is good for much, except for purposes of pageantry. Its only use in time of peace is to quill riots. This is a service which requires more perfect discipline than almost any other. It requires great clearness and great courage on the part of the commander to tell when the moment has arrived at which it is necessary for him to use his force. Those qualities he is not apt, as militia commanders go, to posses in himself. But assuredly he can delegate them. It is the business of the men under him to wait his word. To stand and be shot at, or even bruised with brickbates, is an unpleasant, not to say irritating, position, which it is quite impossible for an untrained and undisciplined man to occupy steadily, unless he is one of a thousand. But until he has learned this lesson, he is not in any sense a soldier. He must learn it to be an effective soldier in war, and much more he must learn it to be an effective soldier in peace. For the person whom he wildly shoots in battle is presumably an enemy, who is there for the purpose of being shot at. His death is no loss to the side of the man who shoots him. Whereas in the suppression of a riot the person whom the nervous militiaman shoots is in two cases out of three an inoffensive citizen, who is there from curiosity, and whom the militiaman is there to protect. Men who fire without orders under the pretence of of quelling a mob, are themselves a mob, by so much more dangerous than the mob they quell, as a musket is more dangerous than a brickbat. And the use of our State militia on the two most recent occasions of its employment has shown itself to be.

IN AN article entitled "The Duty of Americans," and treating of Internationalism, the Chicago *Evening Post* says: The experience of Americans for the last twelve years teaches citizens of the Great Republic to look with less favor than formerly on European revolutionists. During this time we have learned that treason is a crime, and that loyalty is a virtue. It is no longer sufficient to secure popularity here for a foreigner to exhibit himself as a traitor to some European government. The addition of such political spirit, principles or practices to our own is undesirable. The dagger of the assassin is a new, but unhappily not an unknown agency in American politics. It is not enough that we should coldly disregard the plans and propositions of the Internationals. We should not only guard against the expression or imputation of a sympathy that does not actuate us, but be careful not to foster or encourage principles that would render a republic impossible and despotism a necessity. Aside from the prejudices engendered by immediate opposition, that do not see that the Internationals have any just claim upon sympathy. The principles attributed to them are as hostile to republican as to monarchical powers. The government instituted and supported by and arising from the necessity and intelligence of an industrious, enterprising, self-reliant and virtuous people, has nothing to gain from the dissemination of principles that are at once hostile to industry, subversive of property, and destructive of all our notions of morality.

THE Boston *Post* says: It is a singular circumstance that, out of an assemblage containing representatives of twenty-one nationalities, an American citizen should be the one to advocate the intervention of Governments in aid of telegraphic enterprises. Mr. Cyrus W. Field shows a very narrow conception of the results achieved by private energy in his own country when he makes this suggestion. Figures with which he, of all men, ought to be familiar, should have shown him the great vigor of development where the Government is no party to the business. England, Russia and France together have no more miles of telegraph than the United States; and the rest of the world has less. Yet this growth of the telegraph in our country has been accomplished as private enterprise, by private means. Mr. Field may have tempered his words to suit the company over whose conference he presided, for certainly his suggestion has little pertinence to affairs in his own land. Whatever may be advisable at Rome, the experience of America, which now boasts a telegraphic expansion greater than any other country, is directly in opposition to the idea which he put forth before the representatives of a score of nations.

IN AN article on Women and Clubs the Chicago Evening *Journal* says: What better place, we beg to inquire, could there be than a well-ordered and happy home, for "husbands and fathers" to meet "wives and daughters?" There is nothing which could be discussed at a mixed club which would not be appropriate in the drawing room, and nothing suitable for entertainment or refreshment which would not be appropriate in one's own house. The fact is that the club is a relic of barbarism. In the bad days of old, women were silly and men coarse. The club was a retreat from the senseless twaddle of society and the humdrum of the fireside. It was also a good place for a "big drunk." The intellectual and the bestial united in making these resorts popular. It is the glory of these latter days that as women become intellectual men become refined. At the present rate of progress the club will, in a generation or two, lose caste, as have the tournament and the prize ring. Instead, then, of trying to enter the club, ladies should unite in hastening the overthrow of a system which is a reproach to home and womanhood.

THE N. Y. *Times* says: We published in our news columns, a few days ago, the report of a trustworthy correspondent, in which it was shown that most of the accidents on the Erie Railway are due to the niggardly management of Messrs. Fisk and Gould. It appears that the brakemen have been compelled to work day and night in order to be able to earn enough to provide their families with ordinary necessaries of life. Heretofore it was the custom to pay them a stated sum per day; but latterly Fisk and Gould have given up all idea of being just to their employes, while they have such heavy legal expenses to meet. The result is that the poor brakemen have been placed upon a basis of "trips." If their trains are switched off for a few hours, they receive no compensation, and as the switching has to be done very often, the poor fellows are obliged to be constantly at their posts. The frequency of accidents on the line is attributable to the cruel practice referred to. Our correspondent says that the brakemen while asleep, oftentimes fall between the cars and lose their limbs. Considering all the circumstances, we are rather surprised to find that the Grand Juries of the counties, where such accidents have occurred, do not indict Fisk and Gould for manslaughter.

WE make the following brief extract from a long article on "The Rights and Duties of Railroads" in the Providence *Journal*:

"Individuals and private companies break down their rates in favor of large customers. A railroad corporation that derives its existence from legislative authority, that has been invested with privileges that are denied to individuals, has no more right to do this than a collector of customs has a right to reduce the duties to a great importer, or than a postmaster has to transmit letters at half price to a man of extensive correspondence. The privileges which a railroad corporation receives from the public impose upon it an obligation to regard something more than its immediate interest; it is bound to have a regard for that public accommodation which is the only reason on which the grant of its privileges is justified. It has derived its privileges from the whole public, its obligations are equally to the whole public; it takes the poor man's land, with or without his consent, as it takes the rich man's land, and it must render the same measure of accommodation to the one as the other, just as the Custom House and Postoffice must; and when a railroad fails to do this, it becomes the duty of the legislative power to regulate the corporation which it created."

ONE HAS to consider the statistics to comprehend how precarious and dangerous our coast fishery is. The *Gloucester Advertiser* informs us that 20 vessels belonging to that port, with 140 lives, have been lost during the present season against 13 vessels and 95 lives last year. The value of the craft lost in 1871 is stated at $92,000, with about $78,000 insurance. In the George's fishery, 10 vessels and 95 lives have been lost; 17 vessels and 28 lives in the Bank fishery; 1 vessel and 4 lives in the mackerel fishery; 1 vessel and 13 lives in the Greenland halibut fishery; 2 vessels and 1 life in the shore winter fishery; 1 vessel in the herring fishery, and 1 in the coasting trade. Of the 140 men lost, 48 were known to be married, leaving 48 widows and 98 fatherless children. These sad details, involving great moral and material suffering, if they had come to us all together as a single calamity, would have excited great public attention; but they are none the less terrible because the report of them reached us at intervals.

EVERY EXPERIENCE.

If immediate attention were paid to the first invasion of the throat and lungs by disease, there would be comparatively few deaths from consumption, whilst, as it is now, and the health records confirm us in the truth of what we write, nine out of ten of those who die prematurely die of some disease of the lungs—not consumption perhaps, at first, but gradually proceeds to that stage when it becomes as fixed as fate and as fatal the cholera. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible in all such cases. It hinders the tuberculous deposits from settling in the lungs, and even if they have began to form a nucleus, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves and dissipates them and carries them out of the system as so many noxious elements which have no business to be there.

The blood is restored by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to a newness of plastic power, which, in its errand of reparation, it distributes to every part, making the wheels of life to run with smoothness and regularity, and according to every function the duties which Nature has assigned it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for $7.50. Dr. Keyser's private office for lung examinations, 167 Liberty street, every day, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 A.M. until 1 P.M., and from 3 until 6 P.M.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best assortment in the city at Jas. E. Burns & Co.'s. Remember the place—corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Have, without exaggeration, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet Articles in the city, such as Toilet Sets, Perfume Cases, Imported Colognes, Lubin's Perfumes, Rimmel's Perfumes and Cou de Ays, of every description. Also, Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place where you can purchase anything in this line cheaper than elsewhere in the city is at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Druz Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

WINTER-PROOF SYSTEMS.

Thick boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner skin, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season to transplace the warmest clothing, and are apt to affect the health unfavorably, both through the skin and respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the circulation, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive or feeble organization may produce consumption, diphtheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously affected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

American Watches
Of all Kinds, in Gold and Silver Cases.
NEW STYLE HOWARD WATCHES.
ELGIN WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
FINE STEM WINDERS.
GOLD CASES made to order of any style and weight, and warranted as represented, by
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.

Waltham Watches.
One of those Watches, either in Gold or Silver Case, makes a very appropriate
Holiday Gift
Of Permanent value. A complete assortment at
HASLETT & KENNEDY,
79 Smithfield Street.
de13

Holiday Goods.
S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street,
CORNER PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY,
Is selling his large and fine stock of
Watches and Jewelry
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
Call and see before making purchases. de30

PRODUCE—In Store and arriving
DRIED PEACHES—50 bbls choice halves.
15 sacks "
DRIED APPLES—15 bbls bright quarters.
NAVY BEANS—25 bbls choice Navy.
LARD—Prime new country in bbls and kegs.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
de4 14 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 12½c.,
Dark Delaines,
GOOD STYLES—BEST QUALITY.
AT 18¾c.,
TYCOON REPPS,
Good Styles, for Ladies' Wrappers.
AT 25c.,
Colored Alpaca Poplins,
AT 37½c.,
Black Alpaca Lustres,
WORTH 50c.
AT 50c.,
PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS,
AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN.
AT 50c.,
4-4 WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF
DRESS GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
Some Very Extra Bargains
IN
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS
In Linen, Cambric and Muslin, consisting of Tucked, Ruffled, Plain and Embroidered Skirts.
Night Dresses, Dressing Sacques,
CHEMISES,
Drawers, Bridal Sets, &c.,
ALL OF WHICH ARE BEING SOLD AT
VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The Goods are slightly soiled, and must be sold to make room for fresh stock.
Hamburg Embroideries,
WHITE GOODS,
TOWELS,
Fine Damask Table Cloths,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
At Bargain Prices.
PLEASE REMEMBER THE PLACE,
HORNE & CO.'S
New Retail Stores,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
ja4

CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de8x4

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR
RENEWER.
has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.
Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color,
and create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.
It will prevent the Hair from falling out
All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.
ja5:MWF-T B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

DOBSON'S
No. 1 and No. 2 Deflecting Strain
SCROLL SAWS,
Making 1600 to 1200 revolutions per minute, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. 300 OF THESE SAWS NOW IN USE. Price—No. 1 (extra heavy), $16; No. 2, $110. For sale only by
M. B. COCHRAN,
DEALER IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES,
143 LIBERTY STREET.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.
del:s45-MWF

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
GILES, WALES & CO, 13 Maiden Lane, New York
de17:h30 MWF

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
NWF Philadelphia.

25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK
LEAD.
20 casks Extra Manganese;
25 kegs Garland's Arsenic;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Fiber Spar. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 50c.,
Colored Kid Gloves.
AT 50c.,
LADIES' CORSETS,
French Wove—a Decided Bargain.
AT $1.00,
Ladies' Knit Undershirts,
WORTH $2.
AT $1.50,
All Wool Felt Skirts,
Best Bargains of the Season.
CARPETS,
A large stock of Striped and Clan Tartan Hemp Carpets—very cheap.
4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4
Sheeting Muslins,
Table Linens,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens, and
Shirt Fronts.
WHITE BLANKETS,
Fresh and clean—just opened,
At Very Low Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.
EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 124 Fourth Ave.
CHARTERED IN 1855.
ASSETS, $3,377,868.18.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per year.
Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor's principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call and get it, to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.
Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.
PRESIDENT—JAMES HERDMAN.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
George Albree, A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
John G. Backofen, Robert Robb,
Benj. F. Fahnestock, John H. Shoenberger
Hill Burwin, James Sloan,
James D. Skeeds, Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock, Christian Yeager.
TRUSTEES.
Wm. J. Anderson, Henry J. Lynch,
Calvin Adams, Peter A. Madeira,
John G. Bailey, John H. Ewley,
George Black, Walter P. Marshall,
D. W. C. Carroll, William Meanis,
Wm. Clark, John Marshall,
Charles A. Colton, David McCandless,
John Evans, Henry W. Oliver, Jr.
John J. Gillespie, William Phillips,
William S. Haven, Grumbly Phillips,
Peter H. Hunkel, Wm. A. Schmertz,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
ja8-nlt

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.
PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
no22-TTS

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collection made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
an9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS
On Most Favorable Terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday	Saturday.
Bonds—1871	115¼	115¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110
" 1864	110¼	110¼
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111
" 1867	112¾	112¾
1868	112¾	11⅝
10-40's	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	114¼	115¼
Gold	109¾	109¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96¾	96¾
Do Scrip	94¾	96¾
Erie	35¾	35¾
Reading	91⅛	92¼
Lake Shore	93¾	95¾
Do Scrip	87	88¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	91
Rock Island	107	108¾
Chicago & N W	68¾	68¾
Ills. Central	68¾	69¾
St. Paul, Common	51⅝	55⅝
Do. Preferred	79¾	8 %
Wabash	50¾	52¾
Union Pacific	25¾	25¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	46¾
Pacific Mail	93¾	94¾
West. Union Telegraph	69¾	71¾
Adams Express	89¾	90¾
Ill S. Express	64¾	64¾
Wells, Fargo	56	56¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Penna. Central	58¾	58¾
Reading R. R.	93¾	93¾
Camden & Amboy	123¾	123¾
Lehigh Navigation	39	39¼
Lehigh Valley R R	60¾	60¾
Central Transportation	45¾	46
Empire Transportation	55	56
Union Transportation	73	—
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	90	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	62¾
Catawissa	—	25¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

—The Cincinnati *Price Current* contains reports of hogs packed to date, with estimates for the season compared with the total of last season. There were some errors in the footings, in which, corrected, are the recapitulation by States stax as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

	Packed to date.	Estimate for season.	Total last yr.
Ohio	590,469	77300	587,949
Iowa	81,855	124,00	80,793
Illinois	904,025	1,516,00	1,146,312
Indiana	187,011	21255	186,388
Missouri	167,500	189[illegible]	130,782
Kentucky	21,809	24,00	32,000
Kansas	18,000	20,00	13,500
	2,010,871	2,936,5	2,213,194

Several of the large packing pets are not included in the above, viz: St. ouis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, besides some smaller places, all of which, except possibly Milwaukee, will show a mutual increase over last year. On the other hand we notice that Chicago is put down at 1,20000 estimated packing this season, which is probably considerable above the mark. Enough is known to convince any unprejudiced penn that the number of hogs packed in the W'e tis season will largely exceed that of 18 season.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* sys: There is still a pressing demand for paper, but we have no change of rates to new which, on call, with Government collaters rules at 7@8 per cent, and on other approvecollateral at 10@12 per cent. First-class 60 and four months' commercial paper is oted at 10@12 per cent. Paper less favorabl known is not in favor, and difficult to negotiate at 15 to 18 per cent. At New York the stogency is unabated, and rates at 7 per cenper annum to ½@¾ per cent. per diem were ulte common. The banks continue to supply eir customers as freely as they are able, anthe ordinary requirements of business are nerally fairly met either by the banks or oside lenders. Business is rather dull.

Closing quotations as receiv by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	108¾	5-20 Ja& Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s. 1881	115	5-20 Jan& Jy.'67	112
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan& Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. 1st M.	—
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R.	—
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacos	—

NEW YORK, January 6, 1872.

Gold opened at 108¾ and so up to 109¼. The rates paid for carrying to-dawere 1-16, 3-64 and 1-32 till Monday, and 5, 3 ad 6 per cent. per annum. Clearance- $53,000,00

The weekly bank statement wws the following changes:

Loans, increase	$2,170,403
Specie, increase	3,771,100
Circulation, decrease	50,000
Deposits, increase	5,827,441
Legal tenders, decrease	324,200

This statement is favorable, s shows a net gain of $2,322,600 in legal tyve. The banks now hold $10,219,0 abovtne 25 per cent. required by law. The moy market was decidedly easier this afte oon, and closed at 7 per cent. currency fowll loans. The Government bond market waswe what lower in the morning, but advao towards the close, when the demand wbe active. Currency bonds were strong.

State bonds were very steady atout the opening prices. Tennessee firm a North Carolina rather strong. The stock rket at the close was strong and higher, on the best prices of the day were made. ie most prominent stocks in the upward tvement were Lake Shore, Western Union, Os and Rock Island. It was generally beved in financial circles to-day that the position of the London syndicate is to take thdred million of the new five per cents during 1872, with the privilege of three hand million of the new 4½ per cents., for thteen months. Nothing definite seems to bnown in regard to this promise Western.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 115¾@.20, '62, 110@.10; '64, 110@.10; '65 old, 110¾@.10; do '67 112¾; do '68 112¾; 10-40s 109¾; currency 6s 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 95¾; Tennessee old, 61¾; do new 63¾; Virginia, new, 59; do old 58; North Carolina, old, 34; do new.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Weatern Union elegraph, 70¾; Quicksilver, 36¾; Adams Exss, 91¾; Wells-Fargo, 56¾; American Merchts Union, 39¾; United States, 44¾; Pacific ail, 93¾; New York Central 96 Scrip, 95. Erie, do preferred, 65; Harlem, 119; do pref'd, 13; Reading, 112¾; Michigan Central, 9; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwest, 68¾; do preferred, 92; Rock Island, 8¾; w Jersey Central, 68¾; St. Paul, 56; do preferred, 72¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 21¾; do preferred, 54¾; Chicago and Alton, 117; do preferred, 12½; Ohio and Mississippi, 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 88¾; Burlington and Quincy, 96; Lake Shore, 95¾, ex. div.; Panama, 21½; Illinois Central, 83; Union Pacific, 30¾; Central Pacific bonds, 109¾; Union do, 90¾.

SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¼@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5, Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair, 50@55 per gallon; prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—Are coming in more freely but with a steady demand prices are fully sustained; sales at $3@3.50 per bbl for fair to medium and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—The arrivals continue large, unusually so for the season, and the market is dull and overstocked; we now quote at 15@20 for fair to good and 23@25 for prime to choice roll—a decline of 3@5 cts within the past few days and the indications are that the bottom has not been reached.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull and neglected and there is not enough doing to establish quotations. Holders, however, are expecting an early change for the better, as the factories generally have not been buying for some time.

BEANS—Quiet; small sales at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is less active; we now quote in a jobbing way at $4.25@4.50 per cwt or $8.50@9 per bbl.

CHEESE — Unchanged: Goshen, 19@15¾; Factory, 13@14; Dairy, 12@13.

CARBON OIL—Continues quiet and unchanged; standard brands in car load lots still quoted at 21 cts.

CANNED GOODS—Trade continues quiet in this class but an early improvement is anticipated.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $3@9 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrels.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime to choice Jersey cultivated at $12@14 per bbl. Sacketts unchanged at $12 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts for some days past have been light and we advance our quotations, to 5¾@6 cts per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull, but an early improvement in the demand is probable; prices unchanged. Sales at 10@11¾ for halves; 6@8¾ for mixed and 7@7¾ for quarters. Apples—steady with sales at 7@7¾ for common to fair and 8@9 for prime to choice.

EGGS—The receipts within the past forty-eight hours have been larger than usual, and the trade as well, and the market is rather easier and holders generally are more anxious to realize. We reduce our quotations to 30@32 for fresh and 25@28 for packed.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quoted at 70@73 to the trade and 75@82 in small lots. Mixed stocks 60@65 cts, as to quality and dull.

FLOUR—Is quiet and devoid of a single new feature worthy of notice. We continue to quote as follows: Family, $6.50@7; spring extras; $7.75 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; and $7.25@7.50 for good to choice red winter and white wheat $8@8.25.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quoted at 70@73 to the trade and 75@82 in small lots. Mixed stocks 60@65 cts, as to quality and dull.

GRAIN—Market quiet. Receipts of Wheat limited and prices firm; fair to choice red, 145@150; white, $1.50@1.55. Rye—demand and large but prices of supply; may be quoted at 80@90. Receipts of Shelled Corn have lately increased, and prices have been lower at 62@64. Ear Corn, also lower, owing to unusual increased increase in the receipts; may now be quoted about the same as shelled. Oats, very dull; sales at 45@50. Barley, dull but not quotably lower; some sales during the past week at 90@95 for spring, and 85@90 for fall. Much complaint is heard about delay in delivery of freight on the railroads, and although dealers desire to believe that the officers here are doing all they can to accommodate the trade, yet there is no doubt but that there is just cause for dissatisfaction with the present condition of affairs. Wiley Markets assert that some remedy must be found or their business interests will suffer.

GROCERIES—Market for Coffee continues very firm, and, as noted in our last report, a still further appreciation in values is anticipated—it is generally conceded that roasted Coffee must go higher, as it is now being sold at or below cost, taking the present price of green as a basis. Sugars are firm and unchanged, and the same is true of Molasses and Syrups.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A. 12¾; B. 12¾; Ex. C. 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, Nos. 12@11. Demarara, 12@12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C. Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23@25; Prime, 20@22; Good Fair, 19@20¾. Java, 29@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28 Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 65. Sugar Drips, 60. Brune's, 55@60. Other grades, 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50@55. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1@1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Is lower; we reduce our quotations to $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Continues very dull; buyers generally are holding off, in anticipation of a still further decline, while holders generally, so far as we can learn, are unwilling to make any further concessions—some of them are "storing" in the hope of a change in the market. We continue to quote at $25@28 for fair to prime baled, on track and wharf.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is quoted at 88@90 cts, in small lots, and No 2 at 82@85. Demand fair.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at Brown's Iron for Bran; $25@26 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—The receipts have been light for some weeks past, but the supply is ample for present requirements and prices remain unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at $2.50@3 per bbl, the outside figure for Silver Skins.

P. TATOES—The receipts, are not large, are increasing, and, with a limited demand, the market is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote at 75@90 cts per bushel, for small lots, in store.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; ribbed shoulders, 8; sugar cured shoulders, clear sides, 9; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; sugar cured hams, 13¾. Lard: in tcs, 9¾ cts. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 10. Dried Beef, 16.

POULTRY—Is coming in more freely, but as yet the supply is not large and prices well maintained. Dressed Chickens, 12@14 cts; Ducks, 14@16; Turkeys, 15@18; Geese, 9@12.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHARLOCKIN—18@14 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull and prices are nominal at $6@6.50. Timothy Seed also dull and nominal at $.@3.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

Trade in petroleum has been very quiet during the week which has just closed, and the indications at present are that it will continue so for some weeks to come. Our manufacturers generally are not altogether satisfied with the situation, and are neither disposed to buy crude nor sell refined at the prices now prevailing; in a word, they are inclined to hold off for the present, as many of them want to stop their works for a few weeks to settle up, take stock and make improvements and repairs. Last January there was considerable oil bought and sold, and for a time the market was somewhat excited, but the situation at present is quite different, and operators generally, refiners in particular, are inclined to think that it is all for the better. As well know, business is always much more legitimate in 1871 than during any preceding year, perhaps, in the history of the trade, and refiners and dealers generally have resolved to adhere strictly to this policy in 1872, as it is very desirable to get the petroleum trade established on a good solid basis, similar to that of iron, glass, or any other branch of manufacture.

Refined was very quiet to-day, though, as compared with yesterday, there is no quotable change in prices; January, 22½@23 asked; January to March, nominally 22½@23¼; seller January half a cent; January to June, 22¾, advancing half a cent. Crude unchanged; Parker, $5.75@5.85; Pittsburgh deliveries entirely played out. Nothing doing in Oil Barrels.

Receipts crude this week, 11,564 bbls; last week, 12,000; January 1st to date, 11,564; same time 1871, 7,804. Exports refined this week, 12,962; last week, 20,907; January 1st to date, 12,962; same time 1871, 5,506.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Fairview O W, account T King	248
H W Tweedle, account H E Hart	74
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	370
Standard O W, account J Galley	222
Standard O W, account W Gilbert	304
Standard O W, account T King	314
Standard O W, account D Wilkins	160
Total	1,868

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 31 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 364 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 500 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil., 300 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 67 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 264 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

H W Tweddle, 55 bbls ref oil to C V Depuy, Forest, New York.

Total ..... 1443 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L., 264 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 264 bbls.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY January 5, 1872.

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week
Cattle	336 cars.	215 cars.
Hogs	120 "	120 "
Sheep	70 "	27 "
Horses	14 "	7 "
Mules	18 "	1 "
Total	558 "	370 "

CATTLE.

We noted in our report of the 3d, that trade had commenced to drag, in consequence of increased receipts and unfavorable advices from New York, and that dealers generally were anticipating lower prices before the close, of the week, and these expectations in this latter respect were fully realized. On Wednesday, there was a dead-lock, between buyers and sellers, the former asking for concessions, which, at that time, the latter were unwilling to make. Since then, however, holders finding the situation growing worse instead of better, continued unfavorable advices from New York, so that there was no inducement to hold on any longer or ship any further east, made the concessions asked for and closed out at a decline of fully half a cent as compared with last week. Several droves of prime cattle sold at about former quotations, prices ranging from 6¼ to 6¾—the same grades last week would have sold readily at 6¾@7 cts per lb.

In regard to the prospects for next week, the situation at this writing is not very encouraging, though it is possible that the reaction this week may tend to cut down the shipment to this point from the west during the coming week, and if so, trade will doubtless improve. However, the market, present and prospectively, does not present as strong an appearance as it did last week, and dealers similar to that of iron, glass, or any other branch of manufacture.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
2	2,000	2 87	15	12,770	4 00
21	20,280	4 00	22	17,540	5 75
6	1,650	5 75	1	870	4 10
2	2,140	4 50	2	2,080	5 62
5	4,950	5 37	15	5,350	2 75

Orr & Williams sold:

20	22,060	4 15	17	18,860	5 25

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

16	16,950	4 70	2	2,380	5 00
21	18,060	4 00	20	19,800	4 62
18	18,070	4 62	14	16,040	5 00
14	22,900	6 25	33	41,580	5 50
14	13,660	4 25	6	7,140	3 75
15	19,500	4 55	6	5,940	4 50
15	27,440	6 40	34	37,910	5 30
36	41,770	5 90	15	4,470	5 00

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

18	18,880	4 75	17	20,710	5 25
5	5,050	5 50	17	15,180	4 00
15	20,100	5 75	21	26,750	6 25
2	2,960	5 00	63	88,510	6 50
10	11,740	5 50	21	15,470	3 87

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

17	18,820	5 25	18	20,500	6 00
31	41,660	6 20	32	43,100	6 12
29	39,020	6 37	16	9,340	2 62
17	18,960	4 65			

Holmes, L & Co.:

16	16,800	5 50	3	4,510	4 50
32	31,940	5 25	2	3,150	5 50
18	16,470	4 55	18	18,280	4 75

HOGS

The supply, as will be seen, was about the same as last week, but with an improved demand, the market has ruled strong and prices, as compared with last Saturday, are from ¾ @ ¾ cents per lb higher, and, even at the advance, the supply was scarcely equal to the demand, which is evident from the fact that there were very few, if any, in the pens unsold. Philadelphia hogs may be fairly quoted at 6@6¾ and fair to extra Yorkers at 4¾@4¾. It is alleged that the better grades of hogs are higher here relatively than in New York, and that, in consequence, dealers are losing largely; however this may be, it must be conceded that prices are low enough here, as compared with the west. It is expected that the receipts next week will show a considerable falling off, a material decline in prices is anticipated.

Holmes, L & Co sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
59	12,900	4 65	59	13,760	4 60
157	28,460	5 00	84	24,550	5 25
84	24,550	5 25	57	16,040	5 25
12	4,360	5 00	19	3,080	4 85
87	21,710	4 85	58	9,160	4 70
29	8,310	4 12	87	24,560	5 15
55	14,880	4 50	38	7,220	5 25
62	13,410	5 25	17	3,760	4 50
64	16,280	4 50	45	12,410	5 20
20	6,420	5 12	73	24,310	5 25
88	22,670	4 65	141	24,710	4 60

PHILADELPHIA.

President's Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Boutwell, Ex-Secretary Borie and Senator Cattell, had a formal reception at the Commercial Exchange, which was attended by a large concourse of merchants. Secretary Boutwell made an address on the importance and necessity of maintaining such a system of taxation as will materially and constantly work out a reduction of the public debt. He said our public credit is an occasion of national pride—a security better than that which bears the indorsement of the public faith.

Secretary Boutwell further said he felt that a nation could not be independent or powerful, in proportion to its intellectual and physical capacity, unless it places its public credit in the foremost position of the nations of the world. The five hundred million dollars of the public debt, or nearly that, which has been paid within the last three years, have been just so many dollars transferred from public securities, in which they were locked, to channels of business, and became a great means of developing the resources of the entire country. While it is necessary to continue to the same extent the liquidation of the public debt, and that if we shall be false to the good faith that has been pledged to the public creditors, we shall be false to the best interests of the country. We shall disregard experience. We have had that. This policy contributes to the public prosperity. At least $50,000,000 of the public debt a year should be the reduction until that debt is much reduced, and that if in an exigency, which may come upon any nation at any moment, we shall be called upon to ask the country or world for a loan of one hundred thousand or five hundred thousand or a thousand million of dollars, that the capital of the world will leap from the vaults of its owners into the treasury of the United States. While I would look into the writings of learned men for their ideas and experience, which other nations and other generations have had, I still believe that the best security in regard to ideas, policy and power is to be found in the examination of existing facts, and trust in the judgment of living men. [Applause.]

After Mr. Boutwell's speech a reporter had a conversation with the Secretary regarding the six hundred million loan now being agitated. The proposition to take this amount has been made by the Rothschilds and American bankers in London, and favorably received by Boutwell. The only impediment that operates against the immediate consummation of the terms proposed is the present lack of power on the part of the Secretary to make the interest payable abroad, as recommended in the Secretary's last report. A portion of the loan, the new fives, as it will be known, has been bid for by these parties, the interest payable in America. These propositions will be acted upon so soon as the Secretary returns to Washington. If the interest can be paid abroad, as proposed, there will be no difficulty in reuniting the six hundred millions, our present six per cent. loan, with the banks, averaging four and a half and five per cent. interest, or four and three-quarters in the aggregate, thus saving, as its promoters claim, seven and a half millions per annum on this $500,000,000.

Addresses were also delivered by President Comly, of the Exchange, and others, on the prospects of Philadelphia.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 6.—In the State Senate this morning bills were introduced fixing the prices for printing and publishing legal advertisements, allowing one dollar and fifty cents for the first insertion of one square of three hundred ems, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A bill was also introduced to compel all charges to juries to be made in writing.

In the House, bills were introduced exempting all money loaned on lands from taxation, and to prevent persons from entering enclosed lands to hunt without permission.

COLUMBUS, January 7.—Bills were introduced in the House yesterday to allow ten per cent. interest on special contracts, and also a bill to exempt from taxation money loaned on land.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, January 6.—The contest for United States Senator by the friends of Allison, Wilson and Harlan has been very spiritless to-day.

Nearly all the members of the Legislature have arrived, and have been thoroughly canvassed by the friends of the different candidates. The friends of Wilson are confident of victory, and say that they would be willing to submit the question to a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-night. Harlan's friends still claim that they have seventy-nine votes—eighteen more than necessary to nominate, while disinterested parties gave them but thirty-nine. Harlan's defense, which he claims was wrung out of him by his friends, has had a very damaging effect upon him, as he has lost a number of votes by it that were pledged to him before it was issued. The dignity and schoolboy rhetoric, with the old maxim exemplified in his address, that the King can do no wrong, has done a poor service to the charges of fraud, speculation and irregularities that have been made against him by the Republican press of this and other States. His friends now admit that he has seriously damaged his prospects by this address, and they are striving to regain the lost ground.

The Legislature convenes on Monday at twelve o'clock. A temporary organization will be effected, and Gov. Merrill will deliver his biennial message. On Wednesday the two Houses will meet in joint convention to canvass the votes cast at the last general election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. On Thursday the inauguration of Gov. Carpenter takes place. It is probable that the Republican caucus to nominate a United States Senator will take place in the evening.

UTAH.

Idaho Mines.

SALT LAKE, January 6.—There is great interest here in regard to the new mine recently opened in the north-west corner of Idaho, one hundred miles from the Central Pacific Railroad. It is reported that veins of solid mineral ten to sixty feet wide, and ranging from over one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton, have been opened. An English company is negotiating for its purchase.

ADMISSION AS A STATE.

The admission of Utah as a State meets with determined opposition, on the ground that it would give at present absolute authority to the Mormon Church. It is contended that even the proposition in regard to polygamy as a condition would become a dead letter, with a Mormon State government. The opinion among a large and influential class is that there is no necessity for admission. The advantages to develop resources, and for general prosperity, are just as good if not better as a Territory.

OUTLAWS.

Robbers, garroters and desperadoes of all kinds abound. Persons and property are not safe on the streets at night. A man was strung up last night by the neck, nearly strangled and robbed.

SPIRITED AWAY.

It is said that Baker, the principal witness against the parties charged with the Robinson murder, has been spirited away.

THE WEATHER.

No trains have arrived from the east for four days. The weather is freezing cold.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Brigham Young refuses to be interviewed.

BALTIMORE.

Brutal Murder.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—Dr. Merriman Cole, a retired physician, aged 73, was found brutally murdered in his office at 85 North Exeter street, about 8 P. M. yesterday. He was found lying dead on the office floor by his daughter, who went to call him to supper, with thirteen wounds about his head and face, and with his skull crushed in three different places, apparently with a hammer. One pocket of his pantaloons was torn out, a portion left hanging on the outside. About nine dollars were found scattered over the floor and twenty-four dollars were found in his wallet. In his coat pocket on the table was an unfinished receipt, which Dr. Cole was doubtless writing when struck down. He was in the habit of collecting his rents every Saturday. The locality of the murder was in the very heart of the city, being about two blocks west of Baltimore street. Intense excitement prevails, but no arrests have yet been made.

Democratic Caucus.

—A Democratic caucus at Jefferson City, Mo., on Friday night, in which were six Senators and fifty-six Representatives, adopted resolutions heartily endorsing the passive policy and recommending the Democracy of the country to adopt it in the Presidential campaign of 1872. Only two negative votes were cast against the resolution.

RAILROADS.

Cincinnati and Southern.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—The movement looking to the defeat of the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad by what is known as the Ferguson plan, consisting of the city using its credit for ten million dollars, received new interest to-day on the report that the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to whom the subject was referred last month recommended that the members of the Chamber should vote by ballot whether the city should build the road for Ferguson, the friends of this plan believing that its purpose was mainly to influence legislation, and state that they preferred that the question should be put squarely should the Ferguson act authorizing the expenditure be repealed. A motion made to put the question prevailed by an overwhelming majority and next Monday was designated to take the vote of the Chamber. Though the action of to-day was preliminary, it is generally conceded that it indicates the result when the test comes, and has produced much enthusiasm among the friends of the present project. Taken in connection with the action of the Board of Trade on Thursday night reaffirming by a decided majority their adhesion to the Ferguson plan, it leaves little room for the opponents of the measure to hang hope upon.

LODI TO MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, January 6.—The engineers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad are locating the route from Lodi to Milwaukee for the new road. The company has purchased grounds and dockage for their shops and warehouses on the South Side.

CLEVELAND.

Fire.

CLEVELAND, January 6.—The fire which occurred last night in this city destroyed an unfinished frame building, No. 29 Kennard street. The building was owned by Mr. Henry Walters. An adjoining building, the property of Mr. Henry Danks, was also destroyed. The loss of both buildings is estimated at $5,500, upon which there is an insurance of $3,000. There is every reason to believe that the fire originated at the hands of an incendiary.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamer Idaho, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

—The formal reception of Grand Duke Alexis at St. Louis took place last Saturday.

—Two hundred and thirty deaths from small-pox occurred at Philadelphia last week.

—Ex-Controller Connolly is reported to have left New York city on Thursday last for South America.

—A pigeon shooting match at Fleetwood Park, New York, was broken up by the police last Saturday.

—The Russian Christmas festivities were celebrated last Saturday on the Russian flagship in New York harbor.

—The Baltimore papers announce Archbishop Spalding's illness. It is feared that he is beyond the hope of recovery.

—The California Assembly has adopted a joint resolution asking Congress to pass an act prohibiting Chinese immigration

—The wife of Richard Haussman, of Terre Haute, Ind., died Sunday morning from the effects of a kerosene explosion.

—The generous Grand Duke (Alexis) presented Lydia Thompson a diamond bracelet at St. Louis, last Saturday evening.

—A messenger of the Bank of New York, in New York city, had his pocket picked last Friday of a night draft amounting to $20,000.

—A Madrid letter says the tone of the Spanish press is very belligerent with respect to the attitude of the United States on the Cuban question.

—The New York Custom House investigating committee have hired rooms for their future sessions in the Astor House, for which they pay twenty-five dollars per day.

—The Grand Jury of Somerset county, New Jersey, has indicted the old Board of Freeholders, charging that $10,000 were spent since 1869 which cannot be accounted for.

—A run off at Turners, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad, on Friday evening, completely wrecked the engine and partly demolished the cars. A number of passengers were slightly injured.

—A committee of the Colored Men's Central Republican Club of Washington has prepared an address to the American people, which is a repetition of what was set forth in the address recently presented to Senator Sumner.

—A correspondent of the New York *World*, who interviewed Lord Tenterden, one of the Geneva arbitrators, at Geneva, writes that the "Lord" says that the meetings of the Commission will be with closed doors if any reporters were present. There would be nothing worthy to report before April 17th. Each party is to deliver written replies to the others' cases, with any additional documents necessary.

—The coal miners at Nelsonville, Ohio, on Saturday, refused to allow the men not members of the Union to go to work in the Brooks coal mine, and threatened them with violence if they persisted in going in. Several shots were exchanged, when a force from Columbus was summoned by telegraph and about twenty of the ringleaders among the miners were arrested and taken to Athens and lodged in jail.

HOME NEWS.

The New Councils.

The members elect of Pittsburgh Councils will assemble at the Council Chambers this afternoon at *two* o'clock for the purpose of organizing for 1872. It is desirable that all be in attendance promptly.

Notice to Pensioners.

All pensioners, who are now receiving a pension of $15 per month, and also those drawing a less rate who think they are not drawing in proportion to their disability, will hear of something decidedly to their advantage by calling immediately on R. F. Brown & Co., Room No. 4, new GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. 2t.

Severe Injuries from a Fall.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. James Walker, engineer at the Allegheny Gas Works, while on top of the new water tank, by a misstep fell to the ground below, a distance of thirty feet. He struck the ground in such a way as to break his leg, arm and nose, and render him for a short time insensible. He was taken to his boarding house near at hand, where Dr. Sutton attended him. It is thought that he has received internal injuries and his condition is a precarious one.

Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D.

This justly esteemed and faithful pastor for twenty-five years, of the Third U. P. Church in this city, having resigned his charge to engage in a benevolent enterprise which he has long cherished, preached yesterday a most eloquent, touching and impressive farewell sermon which brought tears to many eyes. The good Doctor's congregation are greatly attached to him, and feel grieved by his withdrawal. We hope to find room in to-morrow's GAZETTE for the sermon.

Scobie, Reed & Smith, Seedsmen, No. 137 Liberty Street.

The above named firm, the successors of J. and W. Knox, No. 137 Liberty street, appear with their advertisement in another column of this morning's issue. The old house is so favorably known abroad, as well as at home, The new firm will enlarge upon the basis of the old seed house of Knox's, which has been established for years, and whose confidence and reliability is well established with all agriculturists. Give the new firm a call, or send for one of their very valuable circulars which will be mailed to any address.

Improvement Trust Company.

We are much gratified to be able to record the success of this new but evidently sound institution. After an existence of about six months, it announces a dividend of *thirty* per cent., on its paid up capital, which gives practical and satisfactory evidence of its financial prosperity, and of the ability of its management. We congratulate stockholders and officers on this equally practical and substant